

Examples of *Cristellaria papillosa* have been obtained from two localities,—off Kandavu, 210 fathoms; and off Culebra Island, West Indies, 390 fathoms. Fichtel and Moll mention the Adriatic as the habitat of their specimens.

Cristellaria echinata, d'Orbigny, sp. (Pl. LXXI. figs. 1–3).

“Nautili *Echinati*, sive *Papillosoi*, & *Circumradiati*,” Soldani, 1780, Saggio Oritt., p. 98, pl. i. fig. 6.—1789, Testaceographia, vol. i., pt. 1, p. 65, pl. lix. figs. *qq, rr*.

Nautilus calcar, var. ϵ , Fichtel and Moll, 1803, Test. Micr., p. 74, pl. xii. figs. *a.b.c*.

Robulina echinata, d'Orbigny, 1846, For. Foss. Vien, p. 100, pl. iv. figs. 21, 22.

„ „ Czjzek, 1847, Haidinger's Naturw. Abhandl., vol. ii. p. 141, pl. xii. figs. 24, 25.

D'Orbigny describes, under the name *Robulina echinata*, a Cristellarian shell, with marginal keel and radiating rowel-like spines; the sutures are limbate, and the surface of the test is studded with raised beads or tubercles, which on the later chambers give place to partial costæ.

In the specimen figured by Czjzek, with the same appellation, the sutural limbation is to some extent broken up into tubercles, and the costate ornament is much more strongly developed; the shell in fact partakes almost equally of the characters of *Cristellaria echinata*, *Cristellaria calcar*, and *Cristellaria costata*.

Cristellaria echinata occurs at two points in the Western Pacific,—off the Philippine Islands, 95 fathoms; and off Kandavu, 210 fathoms. It was found by d'Orbigny in sands from the Adriatic.

The fossil specimens above referred to were from the Miocene of Baden, near Vienna, and the Tertiary deposits of Coroncina in Italy.

Cristellaria gemmata, H. B. Brady (Pl. LXXI. fig. 6, 7).

Cristellaria gemmata, Brady, 1881, Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci., vol. xxi., N. S., p. 64.

Test planospiral, broad, oblong, compressed or complanate; lateral faces only slightly convex, dorsal edge acute or subcarinate; segments broad and arcuate, two or three of later ones free at both lateral margins; exterior ornamented with exogenous beads, arranged either upon the sutural lines, or, less frequently, in rows parallel to them. Length, $\frac{1}{20}$ th inch (1.26 mm.).

This is one of the complanate or Planularian group of *Cristellariæ*. The dorsal edge of the test is sharp or subcarinate, and the septal face of the later segments, which forms the principal part of the ventral margin, is square. The sutural ornament resembles that of many specimens of *Cristellaria wetherellii* (without longitudinal costæ), and the surface of the chambers is sometimes rough, owing to the presence of minute tubercles or prickles.